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service. Yet here we have a wealth of topical material of great interest and value. Each chapter, for example, is prefaced by a green sheet reproducing in Japanese script and in translation one of the Japanese formal poems; they have no pertinence to the author's text, their purpose is purely decorative, yet they are worth the space given them. Their classic poise of thought is in strange contrast with the English text which they accompany.

**The Evolution of New Japan.** By Joseph H. Longford. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. 166 pp. Map, ills., index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1913. 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ .

Professor Longford's little volume is of the primer type, much information compressed into a shilling's worth of room and all debatable points set forth in positive statement after the manner of such publication. It will serve excellently as the introduction which may guide the beginner toward more extended study of the island empire. The author has had years of consular experience in Nagasaki and therefore is in a position to speak with authority superior to that of many writers. We might wish that he had not gone somewhat out of his way, in recording the end of the Russian war, to note that the peace was signed at Portsmouth, "New Jersey, U. S. A."; probably every child in school knows that our Portsmouth was named after the English Portsmouth and that they are in New Hampshire and Hampshire respectively. Surely no American book could issue from the press of any American university with such a statement as that Portsmouth is in Yorkshire, England.

**The Island Dependencies of Japan.** An account of the islands that have passed under Japanese control since the Restoration, 1867-1912. A series of monographs, reprinted from the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*," with additions from native sources, translations and new information. By Charlotte M. Salwey. ix and 147 pp. Maps, ills. E. L. Morice, London, 1913. 5s.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .

The author is an admirer of things Japanese, but in her theme we are not asked to discount her enthusiasms. It is when the culture of Japan is brought into contrast with European cultures that the difficulty of shrewd interpretation arises. In the present theme we find Japan brought into cultural contrast with peoples markedly inferior. Everything that Japan has done for its island dependencies has been a work for betterment, an amelioration of the conditions of the savage. With this foreknowledge we must welcome the praise which the author bestows upon this really great work in desert places, for we know that the praise is deserved beyond any cavil. In six chapters she deals somewhat exhaustively with Japan as the civilizing agent of her island dependencies, Formosa, the Riu-Kiu, the Bonins, the Kuriles, Sakhalin, and the Pescadores with minor islets. It is only recently that we passed under review a Japanese report on the control of the Formosa aborigines; the chapter in this book is of wider scope but it is simply confirmatory of the excellent effect which was produced by the official report upon its single theme. In her chapter upon southern Sakhalin, Mrs. Salwey suggests a topic which must in future attract much greater attention from geographers and ethnographers. In cementing its power upon this region, which appeals to the Japanese nation as essentially an integer in the island empire, the government has sent its geodesists into the north; and with settlement, which is now being stimulated in order to relieve the overcrowding in the northern islands, we may expect soon to have valuable reports from the scientific men of Japan.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**Village Life in Korea.** By J. Robert Moose. 242 pp. Ills. Smith & Lamar, Nashville, Tenn. \$1.  $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

The author gives us a valuable village record, the story of a race which has undergone for many centuries a singularly secluded development, wholly unreceptive toward any influence from outside and growing into a marked